NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF REDUVIIDAE (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA) FROM MALAYSIA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BY

N. C. E. MILLER F.R.E.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.S.A.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London

The types and paratypes of the new genera and species described herein are in the Zoological Museum of the University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Paratypes of *Physoderes dyak* spec. nov., *Apechtia minor* spec. nov., *Cimbus mjöbergi* spec. nov. and *Eurocconota consors* spec. nov. have been presented to the British Museum (Natural History), of London.

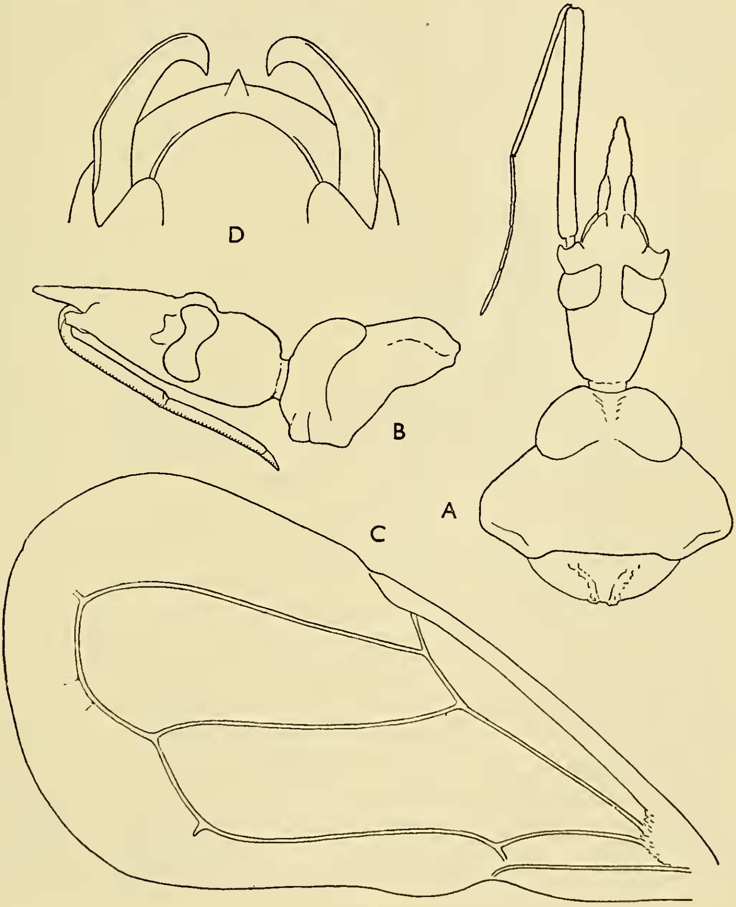

Fig. 1. *Tribelocephala amicula* spec. nov.. A, head, antenna, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, hemelytron; D, pygophore, dorsal view

TRIBELOCEPHALINAE

Tribelocephala amicula spec. nov. (Fig. 1)

Colour. Light brown. Tomentose clothing dark infumate. Setae arising from it greyish. Corium infumate; venation brown; portion of IA adjacent to claval suture and M + R light brown with whitish suffusion on each side. Antennae except basal segment, legs, segments 2 and 3 of rostrum pale stramineous. Setae at apex of tibiae pale fulvous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae one-third longer than anteocular. Tomentose clothing on vertex forming two parallel ridges. Apical margin of 7th. abdominal segment broadly concave.

Total length 14.50 mm. Hemelytra 9.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 3.00 mm.

2 ♂ (one of which the type), East Java, Banjuwangi, sea level, 1909. (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Resembles *Tribelocephala walkeri* China (1940, Lingnan Sci. Journ., vol. 19, p. 208—209) in colouration; it differs in the relatively longer basal antennal segment, longer hemelytra and much more strongly concave apical margin of 7th abdominal segment. In *Tribelocephala amicula* also the costal area of the corium is relatively longer and the posterior pronotal lobe is considerably longer than, not sub-equal in length to anterior lobe.

Opistoplatys ciliaris spec. nov. (Fig. 2)

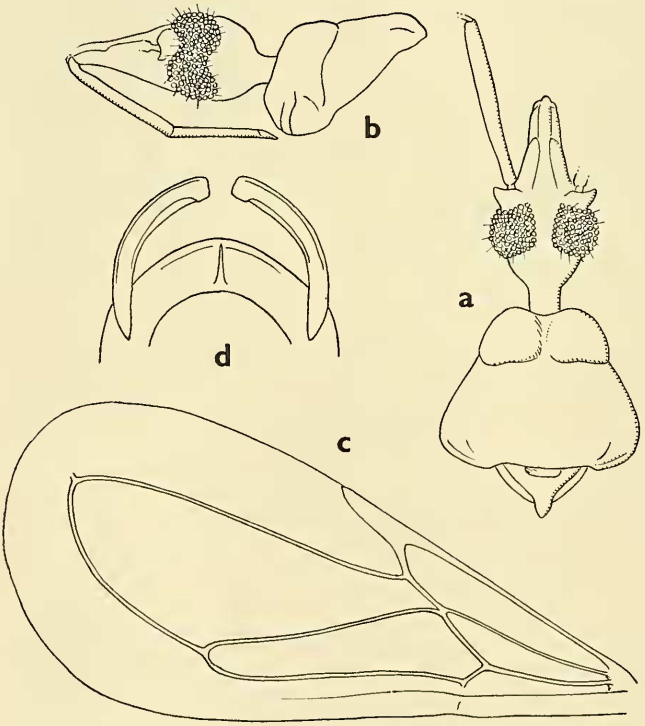

Fig. 2. *Opistoplatys ciliaris* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, hemelytron; d, pygophore, dorsal view

Colour. Antennae, legs, venation and costal area of corium dark stramineous. Head and body testaceous; rostrum pale stramineous. Setae pale fulvous. Corium and membrane infumate. Veins of membrane with a small black spot basally.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae feebly curved basally, a little shorter than head. Vertex between eyes one-third as wide as an eye. Postocular globose; constricted basal portion very narrow. Head a little longer than pronotum; space between lower margin of eyes equal in width to basal rostral segment. Produced portion of scutellum narrowly rounded apically; disc with a transverse depression basally. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; veins and costal area of corium with abundant, moderately long setae. Head and thorax with dense tomentose clothing and moderately long setae; eyes with setae arising between facets.

Total length 7.50 mm. Hemelytra 5.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width 1.60 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), East Java, Delanggu. (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Allied to *Opistoplatys perakensis* Miller (1940, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., vol. 18, p. 435), but is smaller with relatively narrower posterior pronotal lobe, narrower vertex between eyes, rounded and not excised posterior margin of 7th abdominal segment. The genitalia are different.

PHYSODERINAE

Physoderes dyak spec. nov. (Fig. 4)

Colour. Testaceous. Head, pleura, sterna, disc of scutellum laterally, abdomen ventrally suffused with piceous. Anterior lobe of pronotum with glabrous areas piceous. Connexival segments with basal two-thirds piceous. Apical half of clavus and anal angle of membrane fuscous; remainder of membrane, metathoracic wings infumate. Femora with a sub-median and apical brown annulation; tibiae with sub-basal, median and apical somewhat suffused brown annulations.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae extending to apex of head; segment 2 sub-equal in length to basal segment. Head a little longer than pronotum, transverse sulcus on vertex wide; apex of antennal tubercles nearer to eyes than to apex of head; ocelli small; ocellar interspace a little wider than distance between an ocellus and an eye. Anterior lobe of pronotum considerably narrower but sub-equal in length to posterior lobe with a deep median depression with a narrow sulcus within it sub-basally; carinae tuberculate; posterior lobe somewhat deeply depressed medially with sub-dorsal and sub-lateral carinae; median sulcus obscure, foveolate; humeral angles broadly rounded; disc of scutellum depressed with deep lateral and median foveoles basally; remainder transversely sulcate; spine rounded apically, feebly sulcate. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; backwardly extended portion of membrane about half as long as costa of corium; vein IA fairly short, curved towards external margin of clavus, the basal half of which is coriaceous. Segment 7 of abdomen ventrally strongly transversely rugose and deeply sulcate basally; intersegmental area between segments 6 and 7 strongly depressed. Head, thorax and legs with long, curved, spatulate setae arising from tubercles and spines; abdomen ventrally with similar but less abundant setae; segments 2 and 3 of rostrum with minute, curved setae.

Total length 8.70 mm. Hemelytra 4.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 2.70 mm.

3 ♂ (one of which the type), Central Borneo, Long Nawang, leg. Mjöberg, 1925 (Collection Dr D. Mac Gillavry).

Allied to *Physoderes hobbyi* Miller, (1940, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., vol. 18, p. 554), but is smaller and of different colouration. Structural differences in *P. dyak* are, — the scutellar spine is wider and less strongly sulcate, the external cell of the membrane is relatively shorter, the anterior pronotal lobe is less strongly tuberculate, the postero-lateral margin of the posterior pronotal lobe is very feebly concave and the external apical angles of the connexival segments are less prominent. The genitalia are different.

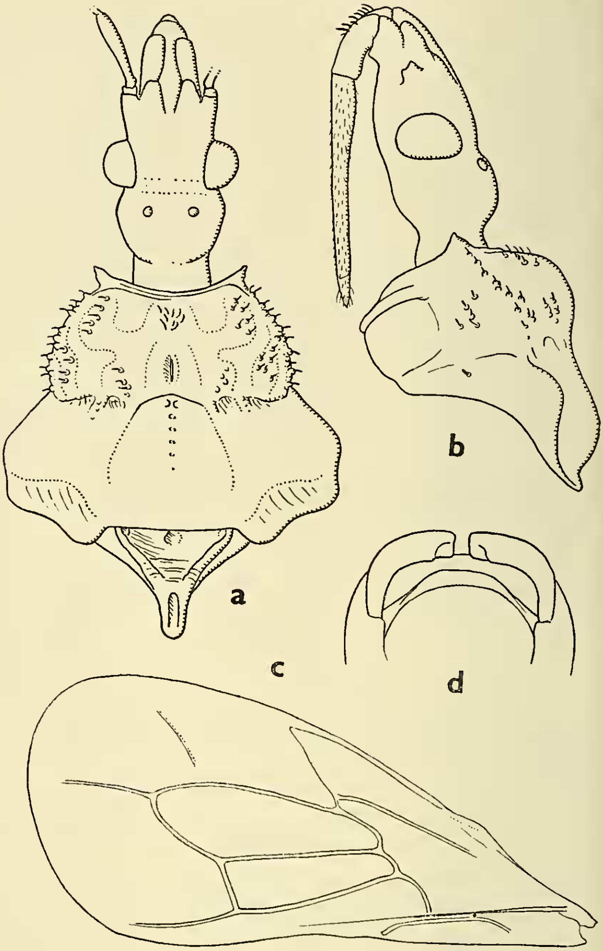

Fig. 4. *Physoderes dyak* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, hemelytron; d, apex of pygophore, dorsal view

Apechtia minor spec. nov. (Fig. 5)

Colour. Antennae, head, thorax and legs blackish piceous; abdomen dark brown. Hemelytra whitish with yellowish venation and infumate pattern as in Fig. 5.

Resembles *Apechtia signata* Miller (1940 Journ. Fed. Mul. States Mus., vol 18, p. 578—579), but is smaller and with the hemelytra differently coloured. In *signata* the legs are testaceous. The main structural differences are the absence of

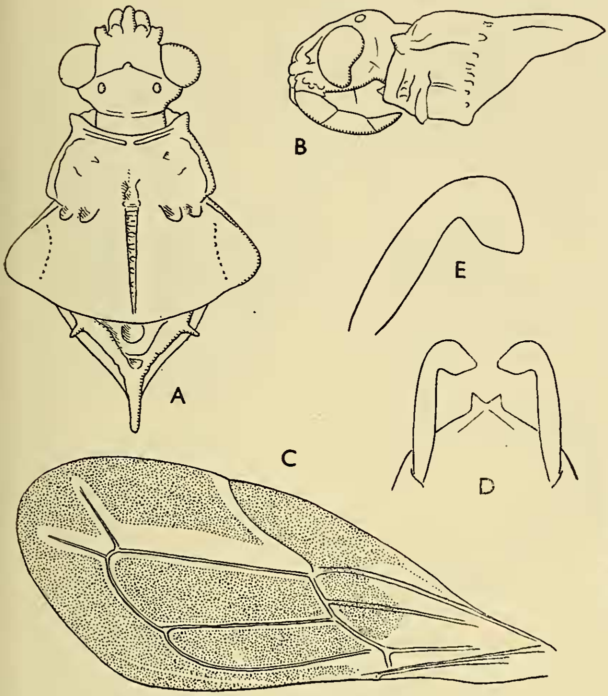

Fig. 5. *Apechtia minor* spec. nov. A, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, hemelytron; D, apex of pygophore, dorsal view; E, harpago

parallel sulci on the vertex, the more acute lateral angles and the deeper sublateral sulcus of the anterior pronotal lobe.

Total length 6.00 mm. Hemelytra 4.30 mm. Greatest pronotal width 1.80 mm.

3 ♂ (one of which the type), Central Borneo, Long Nawang, leg. Mjöberg. (Collection Dr. Mac Gillavry).

Tiarodes macgillavryi spec. nov. (Fig. 6)

Colour. Basal segment of antennae black; remaining segments brown. Head shining black except gular, ventro-lateral regions and extreme base, yellow. Anterior lobe of gronotum reddish yellow, suffused spots on disc and along posterior margin, black; posterior lobe black with produced portions of postero-lateral margin brown. Scutellum black. Pleura and sterna reddish yellow; metapleura with upper area black; mesosternum with a piceous spot laterally. Segments 3—6 of abdomen dorsally, except connexivum, red; segments 1 and 2 yellowish red; segment 6 with an apical transverse black stripe; segment 7 narrowly reddish yellow basally, remainder black; connexival segments yellow with a wide black spot basally; connexivum of segment 7 with a suffused yellowish spot and apex brownish; segments 2—6 of abdomen ventrally red; segments 5 and 6 laterally yellow; segment 5 with two, segment 6 with one mid-ventral black spots; segments 3—6 with a black spot laterally; segments 7 and 9 yellow; segment 9 with a piceous spot. Hemelytra fuscous; corium with a large whitish spot extending almost to costal margin; metathoracic wings infumate. Coxae, trochanters and femora reddish yellow; anterior and median femora apically narrowly, posterior femora broadly black or piceous; tibiae and tarsi piceous. Setae fulvous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae extending a little beyond apex of head. Vertex laterally with shallow, transverse sulci. Anterior lobe of pronotum a little shorter than posterior lobe; lateral angles of collar prominent, rounded. Meso- and metasternum carinate anteriorly and posteriorly respectively; intersegmentally deeply sulcate. Segment 2 of abdomen mid-ventrally with diagonal sulci. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen.

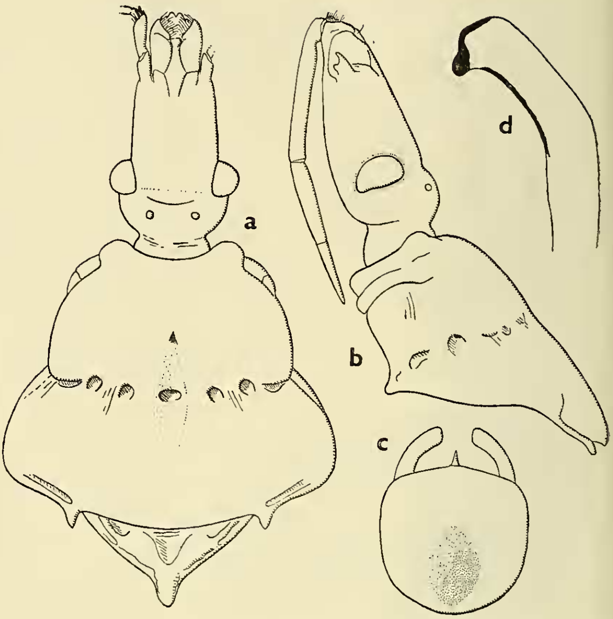

Fig. 6. *Tiarodes macgillavryi* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, pygophore, terminal view; d, harpago

Total length 28.00 mm. Hemelytra 17.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width 8.00 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Indonesia ("Netherlands Indies", no precise locality). (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Resembles *Tiarodes hieroglyphicus* Miller (1940, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., vol. 8, p. 587—588). It differs from that species in colouration, in the sculpturation of the pronotum, the foveoles being less deep, in the less robust femora and genitalia. The harpagones in *T. hieroglyphicus* have a deep, elongate foveole apically.

REDUVIINAE

Centrocnemis roepkei spec. nov. (Fig. 3)

Colour. Testaceous. Vertex, both lobes of pronotum, pleura, abdomen with suffused black spots. Basal segment of rostrum with annulation, interrupted on inner surface, remaining segments black; segment 2 with testaceous suffusion. Hemelytra with dark infumate suffusion and confluent spots; metathoracic wings hyaline, faintly testaceous and with iridescent suffusion in sub-costal area. Sterna black, except prosternum laterally testaceous. Anterior and median femora with black suffusion basally and apically; posterior femora with a wide, irregular, sub-apical annulation black; anterior and median tibiae with a black basal, median

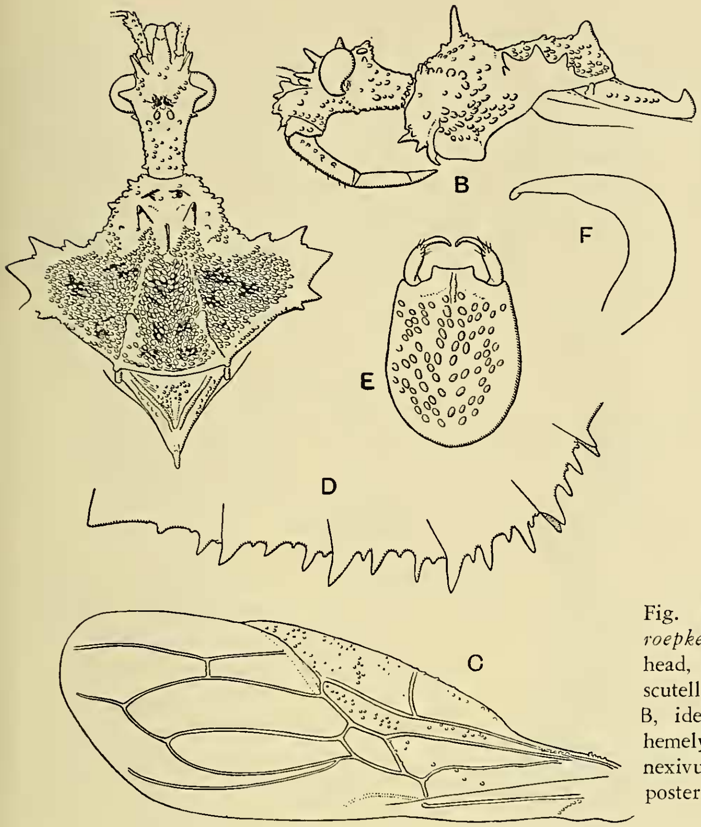

Fig. 3. *Centrocnemis roepkei* spec. nov. A, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; B, idem, lateral view; C, hemelytron; D, connexivum; E, pygophore, posterior view; F, harpago

and apical annulation, the basal annulation ill-defined; posterior tibiae with dark brown suffusion and apex narrowly black.

Structure. Differs from all other known species in colour and sculpturation. Much larger than *Centrocnemis granulosa* Stål (1867, Oef. Vet. Ak. Förh, vol. 23, p. 244), from which it also differs in the shape of the prosternal spines which are relatively shorter and thicker and in the shape of the scutellar spine.

A character which apparently has not been observed in the genus *Centrocnemis* hitherto is the ostiole of the metathoracic gland which is present close to the posterior margin of the metapleura.

Total length 21.50 mm. Hemelytra 14.00 mm. Greatest pronatal width 7.50 mm
1 ♂ (holotype), East Java, Bangelan. W. ROEPKE.

ECTRICHODIINAE

Centropleurocoris gen. nov.

Size small. Apterous. Antennae with 6 segments; basal segment longer than head. Ocelli absent. Eyes small, not prominent. Head shorter than pronotum; genae not produced; postocular globose with a short neck. Basal segment of rostrum longer than segment 2. Tylus elevated in front of antennae. Anterior lobe of pronotum longer than posterior lobe and with 4 spines; metanotum and mesopleura with a spine laterally. Scutellum with 2 apical spines. Abdomen ovate in outline; dorsally with transverse rows of foveoles and carinulae; ventrally, intersegmentally carinulate; mesosternum medially sulcate, the margins of sulcus elevated and the sulcus transversely carinulate; metasternum laterally sulcate. Anterior and median tibiae with a *fossula spongiosa;* anterior tibiae thickened and with a spine on inner surface apically; anterior femora incrassate with a flattened spine on lower surface; median femora with a cylindrical spine on lower surface; anterior and median trochanters tuberculate.

Type species **Centropleurocoris calcaratus** spec. nov. (Fig. 7).

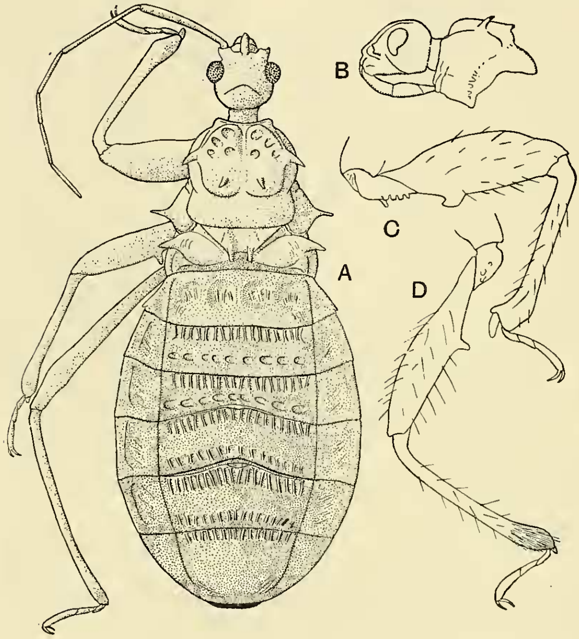

Fig. 7. *Centropleurocoris calcaratus* gen. nov. spec. nov. A, whole insect, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, anterior leg; D, median leg

Colour. Light red. Segments 2—6 of antennae testaceous; segment 2 suffused with red in basal half. Setae fulvous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae feebly curved, thicker towards apex; segment 2 subequal in length to 1. Vertex about four times as wide as an eye; transverse sulcus arcuate and very feeble. Anterior margin of pronotum almost straight: disc of anterior lobe with sallow depressions. Disc of scutellum deeply, longitudinally sulcate.

Total length 9.00 mm.

1 ♀, (holotype), West Java, Preanger, Gunung Tangkuban Prahu, 4000—5000 feet 5.IX.1928. F. C. DRESCHER. (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Differs from all other known genera of Ectrichodiinae in the armature of the pronotum, the spined mesopleura and the armature of the legs.

Paravilius gen. nov.

Size large. Brachypterous. Antennae with 4 segments. Head longer than pronotum. Genae produced, the produced portion not concealing site of insertion of antennae; tylus elevated; vertex convex with a sub-basal transverse sulcus; eyes relatively small; ocelli small, narrowly separated; transverse sulcus situated well behind and not extending to eyes; postocular globose with the constricted portion sub-equal to it. Rostrum thick; basal segment longer than segment 2. Anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe, smooth with obscure depressions and depressed basally; posterior lobe strongly rugose, except humeral angles smooth; sub-medially transversely depressed. Scutellum with 2 apical spines. Hemelytra extending almost to apical margin of 3rd. abdominal segment. Mesosternum with 3 elongate, transversely carinulate depressions posteriorly; metasternum medially depressed. Abdomen ovate in outline; ostioles of larval dorsal glands at the base of the 5th and 6th segments. Legs moderately slender, unarmed; anterior and median tibiae with a *fossula spongiosa.*

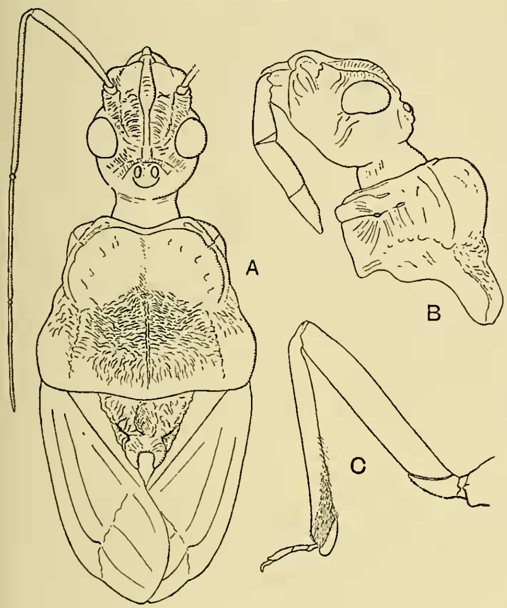

Fig. 8. *Paravillius robustus* gen. nov. spec. nov. A, head, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, anterior leg

Type species, **Paravilius robustus** spec. nog. (Fig. 8).

Colour. Piceous. Segment 3 of antennae brown with a whitish annulation sub-apically; segment 4 whitish with the apex brown and base narrowly suffused with brown. Setae on tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae feebly curved, thicker towards apex; segment 2 somewhat thicker towards apex and with short, sub-recumbent setae; segments 3 and 4 with very short, sub-recumbent setae and longer setae. Vertex with many short, transverse sulci and a sub-lateral depression from base of antennal tubercles; ocellar interspace a little wider than an ocellus. Scutellum strongly rugose; disc deeply excavate; apical spines short, somewhat narrowly separated. Abdomen dorsally transversely rugulose; ventrally smooth, except laterally transversely and vermiculately rugulose; spiracles very small, elliptical. Trochanters with a very narrow shagreened area; *fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae about half as long as tarsi.

Total length 24.00 mm. Hemelytra 6.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width 5.50 mm.

♀ (holotype), West Java, Preanger, Gunung Tangkuban Prahu 4000—5000 feet. 28.II.1928, 1 ♀, same locality, 4.V.1930. F. C. Drescher. (Collection Dr. D. Mac Gillavry).

Apparently allied to *Vilius* Stål (1863, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., ser. 4, vol. 3, p. 45) on account of the antennae with 4 segments and the slender legs with a short *fossula spongiosa.*

It has certain affinities with the Ethiopian genus *Centraspis* Schaum (1853, Ber. Ak. Berl., p. 358), for example, the produced portion of the genae does not conceal the site of insertion of the antennae, the legs are relatively slender with a short *fossula spongiosa,* the vestiges of the larval abdominal glands appear to be at the base of the 5th and 6th segments.

A similar siting of the gland ostioles may be seen in another Ethiopian genus, — *Philodoxus* Horvath (1914, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., vol. 12, p. 135).

Cimbus mjöbergi spec. nov. (Fig. 9)

Colour. Light red. Eyes piceous. Hemelytra faintly infumate; costal area of corium reddish.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae extending very little beyond apex of head; segment 2 about one-fourth longer than 1. Length of eyes sub-equal to height of head. Ocelli large, elevated; interspace less wide than an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum with more or less regular, low, rounded carinae; posterior lobe smooth except anterior half transversely rugose; anteriorly sub-dorsally with two wide, short carinae; median sulcus narrow with sub-circular foveoles; lateral sulci with transverse foveoles. Disc of scutellum moderately depressed and with transverse carinulae, the basal one interrupted medially; spines slender, curved, acute. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Intersegmental areas of abdomen ventrally wide; abdomen mid-ventrally somewhat flattened. Depression on mesosternum feeble.

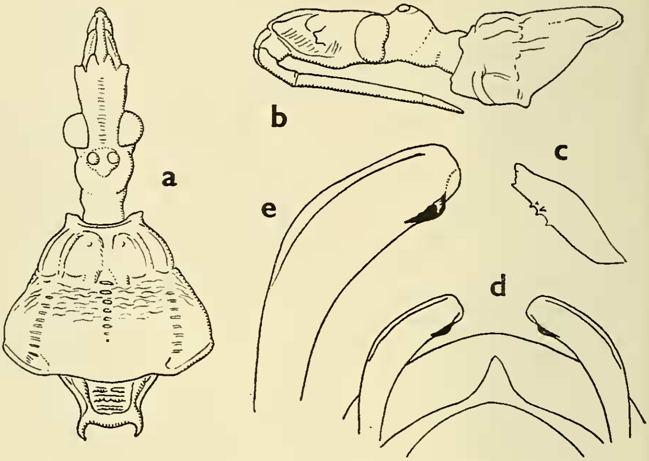

Fig. 9. *Cimbus mjöbergi* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, anterior femur, ventrolateral view; d, pygophore, dorsal view; e, harpago

Total length ♂ 13.00 mm; ♀ 14.00 mm. Hemelytra ♂ 8.00 mm; ♀ 9.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width ♂ 3.00 mm; ♀ 3.00 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 4 ♀, Central Borneo, Long Nawang, leg. MJÖBERG. (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

This new species is smaller than all known species and also differs from all in colouration except from *Cimbus productus* Hahn (1831, Wanz. Ins., p. 34) with which it agrees in having a black ventro-lateral stripe. As in *C. productus* the eyes are sub-equal in length to heigth of head and the posterior pronotal lobe has a short sub-dorsal carina anteriorly. The sculpturation of the posterior pronotal lobe is also similar but the shape and sculpture of the scutellum are different. In *C. mjöbergi* the disc is distinctly transversely carinulate.

Cimbus kalshoveni spec. nov. (Fig. 10)

Colour. Light red. Eyes black. Corium and membrane dark infumate; costal area of corium and vein Cu light red.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae extending a little beyond apex of head. Antennal tubercles situated midway between apex of head and eyes. Vertex with short transverse sulci medially and a moderately deep depression along inner anterior margin of eyes. Ocelli small; interspace sub-equal in width to an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum with irregular, low, rounded elevations; median and lateral sulci on posterior lobe with transverse foveoles; remainder of lobe transversely rugose, except humeral angles smooth. Lateral margins of prosternum feebly produced, rounded. Mesosternum with a longitudinal median and diagonal lateral, transversely carinulate depressions. Disc of scutellum deeply excavate; apical spines feebly curved, somewhat compressed laterally. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen.

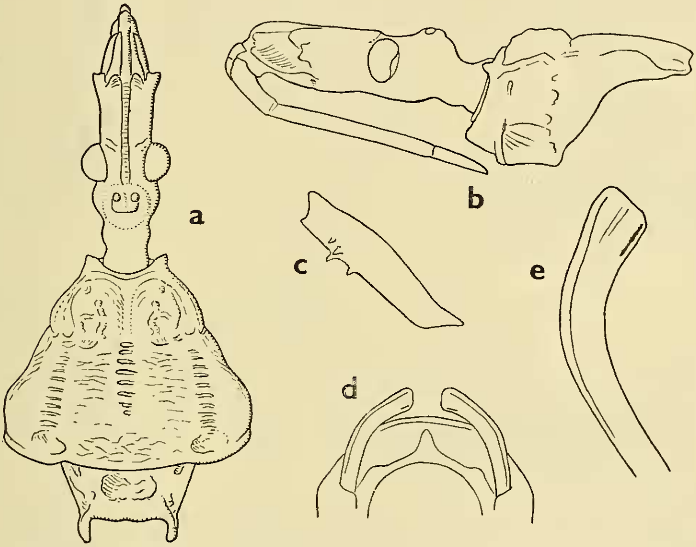

Fig. 10. *Cimbus kalshoveni* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, anterior femur, ventro-lateral view; d, pygophore, dorsal view; e, harpago.

Total length 18.00 mm. Hemelytra 11.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width 4.00 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), West Java, Mount Gedé, Tjibodas 1400 meters, 22.VIII.1923, leg. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN.

Allied to *Cimbus javanicus* Miller (1940, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., vol. 18, p. 659—660), (*Castra*). Differs in having the ocelli larger and less widely separated, a narrower and more concave anterior of pronotum, the lateral angles of which are less acute, the posterior pronotal lobe more strongly rugose and foveolate, the foveoles elongate, a relatively wider external cell of the membrane and the apical margin of the disc of the scutellum sinuate, not straight and the spines longer. The genitalia of *javanicus* are not markedly different from those of *kalshoveni*; in *javanicus* the median process of the pygophore is narrower and the harpagones, viewed posteriorly, are sinuate.

Caecina cognata spec. nov. (Fig. 11)

Colour. Basal segment of antennae light red; remaining segments reddish brown. Eyes dark vinaceous. Head, body and legs light red. Corium and membrane infumate; costal area and veins of corium, base of internal vein of external cell, reddish.

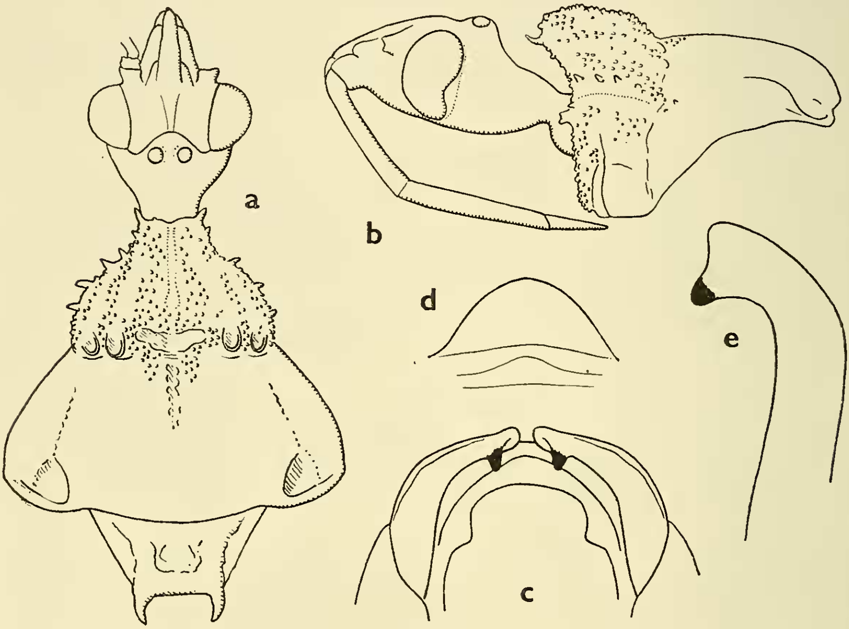

Fig. 11. *Caecina cognata* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, pygophore, dorsal view; d, median apical process of pygophore, posterior view; e, harpago

Structure. Antennae setose; basal segment twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum. Transverse sulcus on vertex sinuate. Ocelli somewhat elevated; interspace equal in width to an ocellus. Eyes reniform. Basal segment of rostrum extending to posterior margin of eyes. Anterior lobe of pronotum granulose tuberculate; sub-basally with a deep transverse depression and two sub-circular depressions on each side of it; posterior lobe rugose; median sulcus moderately deep; margins irregular. Scutellar spines sub-acute, feebly curved. Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen.

Total length 10.00 mm. Hemelytra 6.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 2.60 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Philippine Islands, Surigao, Mindanao. (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Resembles *Caecina montana* Miller. Differs mainly in the sculpture of the pronotum, wider scutellum, shape of median apical process of pygophore and in the harpagones. The anterior lobe has deeper median and lateral foveoles and the depression at the humeral angles of the posterior lobe are very much deeper.

Ectrychotes hilaris spec. nov. (Fig. 12).

Colour. Antennae brown. Head, body and legs reddish. Meso- and metapleura and sterna suffused with brown. Segments 5 and 6 of connexivum with a piceous spot apically not extending to external margin; segments 6 and 7 dorsally with faint brown suffusion; abdomen ventro-laterally with piceous markings as in Fig. 12. Base of clavus, of corium and costal area light red; apical half of costal area suffused with fuscous; remainder fuscous; membrane dark infumate with an elongate V-shaped whitish spot between external cell and margin; setae pale fulvous.

Structure. Antennae somewhat strongly setose. Vertex smooth, about twice as wide as an eye; transverse sulcus very feebly indicated. Ocellar interspace a little narrower than an ocellus. Median sulcus on anterior lobe of pronotum very deep posteriorly; median and lateral sulci on posterior pronotal lobe foveolate, the latter very feebly. Median scutellar spine short, broadly conical; lateral spines feebly curved; disc of scutellum damaged. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Posterior femora with a low elevation on lower surface sub-apically. Mesosternum with three transversely sulcate depressions; metasternum medially depressed and transversely sulcate. Segment 1 of abdomen ventrally with a quadrate elevation with an arcuate sulcus within it.

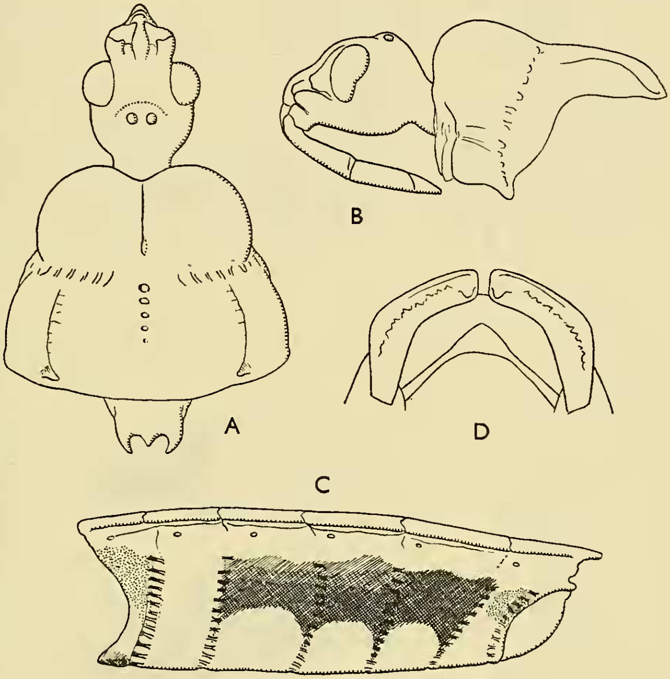

Fig. 12. *Ectrychotes hilaris* spec. nov. A, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, abdomen, ventrolateral view; D, pygophore, dorsal view

Total length 9.50 mm. Hemelytra 6.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 2.50 mm.

2 ♀ (one of which the type), West Java, Mount Gedé, 800 meters, V.1935 and IV.1933. L. G. E. Kalshoven.

Resembles *Ectrychotes comottoi* Letheirry (1883 Ann. Mus. Genova, 18, 648), but is smaller and differently coloured. It also differs in having the anterior margin of the pronotum strongly concave, longer scutellar spines and less extensive shagreened areas on the anterior femora and trochanters.

Ectrychotes histrio spec. nov. (Fig. 13)

Colour. Antennae, head, pronotum, scutellum and legs light brown with a very faint coppery lustre; humeral angles of posterior lobe of pronotum somewhat paler. Pleura and sterna dark brown. Abdomen stramineous with a large piceous spot on connexival segments 4—6 apically, piceous suffusion on segments 6 and 7 dorsally, faint reddish suffusion ventro-laterally and a black pattern as in Fig. 13 on abdomen ventrally. Corium stramineous with a large subtriangular fuscous spot; membrane stramineous, faintly infumate except base of veins of external cell, and with an infumate sub-costal stripe.

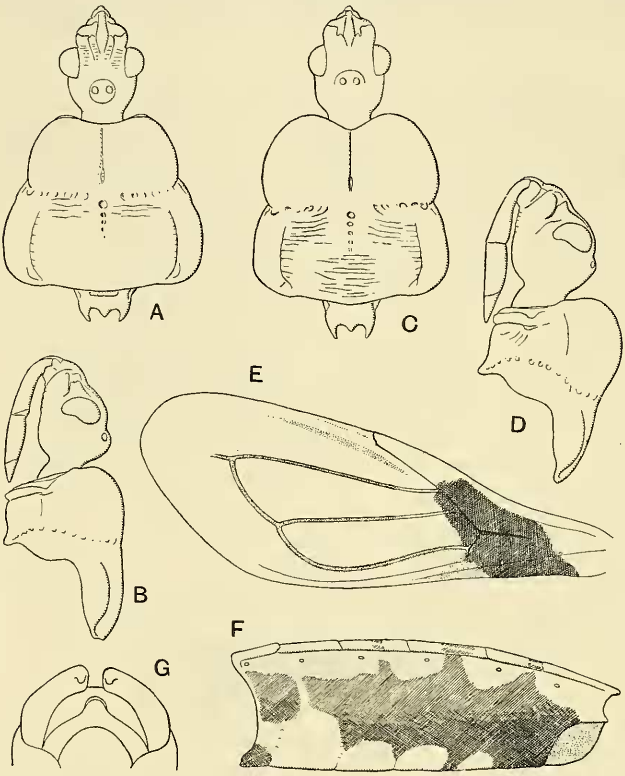

Fig. 13. *Ectrychotes histrio* spec. nov. A, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view, ♂; B, head and pronotum, lateral view, ♂; C, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view, ♀; D, head and pronotum, lateral view, ♀; E, hemelytron, ♂; F, abdomen, ventro-lateral view, ♂; G, pygophore, dorsal view

Structure. Basal segment of antennae a little shorter than head. Vertex smooth, feebly convex, two-thirds wider than an eye; ocelli on a low rounded elevation; ocellar interspace a little less wide than an ocellus; gular region anteriorly transversely sulcate. Pronotum transverse; posterior lobe a little longer than anterior lobe with feeble transverse sulci anteriorly; median sulcus foveolate; lateral sulci very feebly foveolate; anterior lobe medially sulcate, the sulcus wider basally and foveolate; disc with obscure depressions. Lateral scutellar spines acute; median spine conical, a little shorter than lateral spines. Hemelytra extending very little beyond apex of abdomen. Apex of 7th abdominal segment truncate. All femora with a low, transverse, rounded carina on lower surface sub-apically, the carina on the posterior femora most prominent. Mesosternum with three longitudinal, transversely sulcate depressions, the median depression the deepest; metasternum shallowly depressed medially and obscurely transversely sulcate. Segment 2 of abdomen mid-ventrally with a quadrate depression.

In the female paratype the anterior lobe of the pronotum is wider in relation to the posterior lobe which also is more strongly transversely sulcate and the hemelytra extend just beyond the apical margin of the 5th. abdominal segment. The lateral scutellar spines are almost straight and more slender. Disc of scutellum damaged.

Total length ♂ 11.50 mm; ♀ 11.50 mm. Hemelytra ♂ 7.30 mm; ♀ 5.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width ♂ 3.10 mm; ♀ 3.00 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), East Java, South Djember, IX.1917, W. Roepke, 1 ♀, Java, L. G. E. Kalshoven.

Resembles *Ectrychotes scutellaris* Breddin (1903, Zool. Anz., vol. 26, p. 512) *Ectrichodia* an Indian species, but is much larger, and has no annulations on the median and posterior femora. The head and pronotum in *scutellaris* are cupreous. It differs structurally in having a much longer median scutellar spine, and transversely sulcate posterior pronotal lobe.

ECTINODERINAE

Amulius immaculatus spec. nov. (Fig. 14)

Colour. Antennae black. Head black, except base narrowly dark yellow. Anterior lobe of pronotum, propleura, reddish yellow, except propleural epimeron posteriorly and a large spot continued across to prosternum on propleural episternum, shining black; posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, black; apex of scutellum luteous; meso-

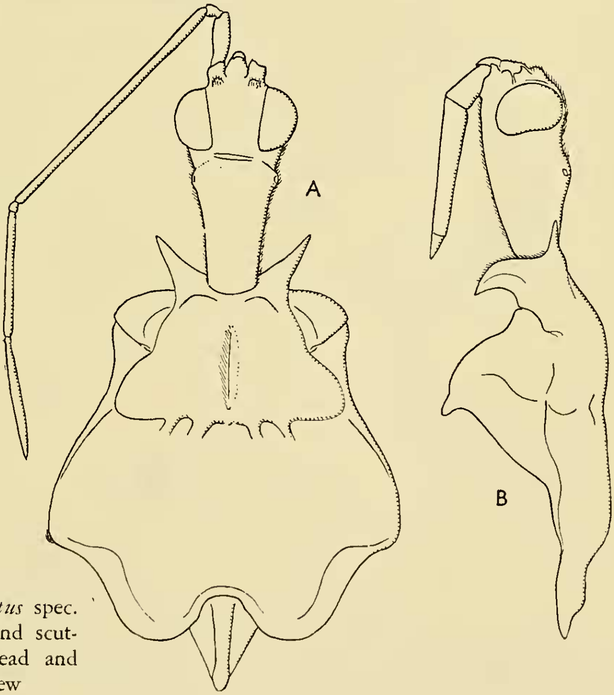

Fig. 14. *Amulius immaculatus* spec. nov. A, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view

and metapleura and sterna shining black; acetabula of metapleura with a reddish spot; margins of metapleural acetabula narrowly red. Abdomen yellow; connexival segments 2—4 suffused with red; segments 4—6 with a large black spot basally; abdomen ventrally with a transverse black stripe at base of segments 4—6 and mid-ventrally black. Corium red, except basal half black; clavus and membrane dark infumate with a violaceous lustre. Tarsi black; anterior tibiae yellow suffused with black apically; anterior femora, median and posterior legs reddish yellow; anterior femora broadly suffused with yellow apically.

Allied to *Amulius quadripunctatus* Stål (1866, Oef. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 245) from which it differs completely in colouration.

Total length 19.50 mm. Hemelytra 12.00 mm. Greatest pronotal width 5.50 mm.

1 ♀ (holotype), Philippine Islands, Surigao, Mindanao. (Collection Dr. D. Mac Gillavry).

HARPACTORINAE

Macracanthopsis nigritibialis Banks .(1910, Phil. Journ. Sci. vol. 4, p. 588—589)

This species obviously belongs to *Cydnocoris* Stål (1866, Oef. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 274) to which I now propose to transfer it.

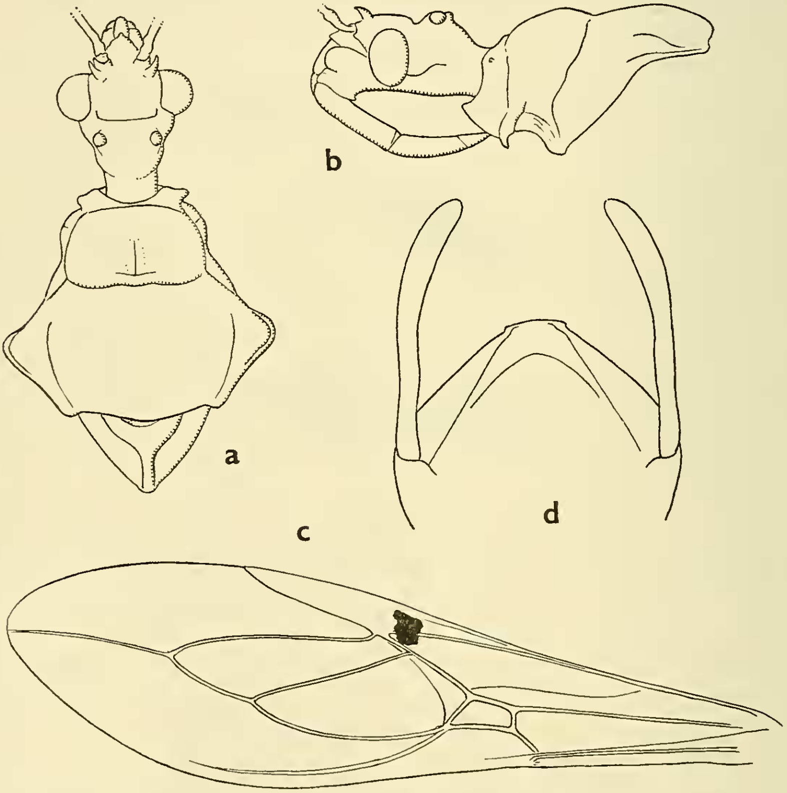

Fig. 15. *Cydnocoris hyalinus* spec. nov. a, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; b, head and pronotum, lateral view; c, hemelytron; d, apex of pygophore, ,dorsal view

Cydnocoris hyalinus spec. nov. (Fig. 15).

Colour. Yellow; legs somewhat paler than body. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae piceous; remaining segments brownish. Corium faintly reddish yellow, with a black spot sub-apically; membrane hyaline, faintly yellow, iridescent. Posterior tibiae, except basally, piceous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae a little more than twice as long as posterior lobe of pronotum. Spine on antennal tubercle short, curved, acute. Lateral angles of collar conical. Disc of scutellum feebly depressed basally; produced portion narrow. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen by one-third of their length.

Total length 9.50 mm. Hemelytra 8.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 3.00 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Philippine Islands, Subaan, Mindoro. (Collection Dr D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Resembles *Cydnocoris nigritibialis* (Banks) but is smaller and differs in having the posterior tibiae basally yellow and not entirely piceous. It differs also in the genitalia.

Eurocconota consors spec. nov. (Fig. 16).

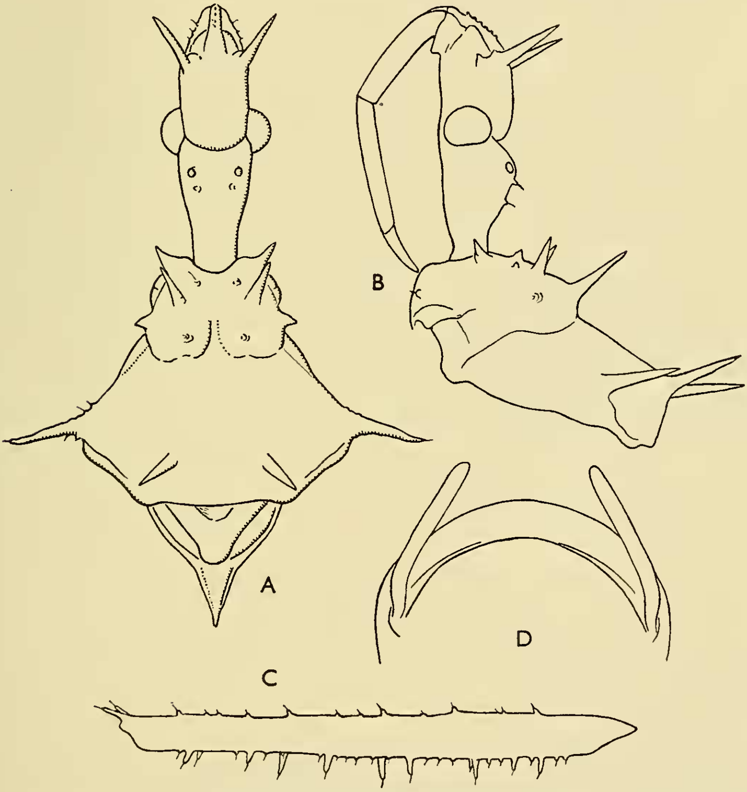

Fig. 16. *Eurocconota consors* spec. nov. A, head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, anterior femur; D, apex of pygophore, dorsal view.

Colour. Testaceous. (One female paratype with reddish suffusion).

Total length ♂ 13.00 mm; ♀ 14.00 mm. Hemelytra ♂ 8.00 mm; ♀ 9.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width ♂ 3.00 mm; ♀ 3.00 mm.

2 ♂ (one of which the type), Central Borneo, Sungei Pajau, 1 ♂, Mount Tibang, 2 ♀, Busang Tingana, Mount Tibang, 1925, leg. MJÖBERG. (Collection Dr. D. MAC GILLAVRY).

Resembles *Eurocconota advena* Miller (Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., vol. 18, p. 736—737) but differs in colouration, less robust and relatively shorter spines on head and pronotum, relatively longer basal and 2nd segments of the rostrum, shorter membranal cells, and genitalia.

Sycanus leefmansi spec. nov. (Fig. 17).

Colour. Antennae missing. Brown. Apical margin of corium suffused with yellow; apex of costal area piceous; membrane hyaline, faintly iridescent. Pubescence on abdomen ventrally greyish. Scutellar spine dark brown. Rostrum stramineous.

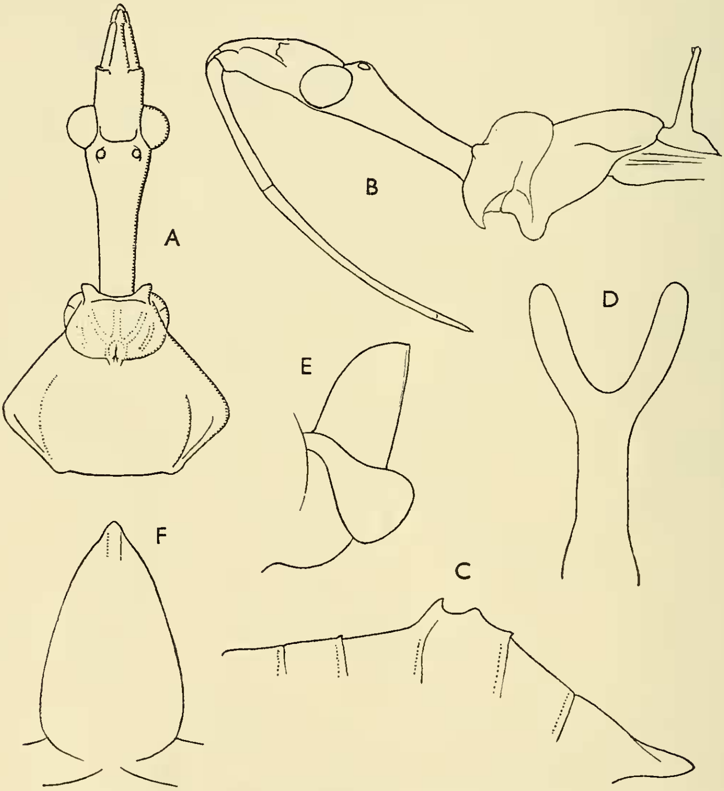

Fig. 17. *Sycanus leefmansi* spec. nov. A, head and pronotum, dorsal view; B, head, pronotum and scutellum, lateral view; C, connexivum; D, scutellar spine; E, apex of pygophore, lateral view; F, median apical process of pygophore, posterior view

Resembles *Sycanus daedalion* Miller (1948, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., vol. 99, p. 461) from Celebes, but differs in colouration, shape of scutellar spine (which is relatively thick with the bifurcations somewhat curved), in the shape of the connexivum and in the genitalia. It is also somewhat larger.

Total length 17.00 mm. Hemelytra 10.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 3.30 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Sangi Islands, Taruna, May 1924. S. LEEFMANS.

It is possible that this specimen has not completely gained its full colouration. It is probably darker then.

Analanca gen. nov.

Size small. Basal segment of antennae longer than thorax. Head shorter than pronotum; anteocular shorter than postocular. Eyes large, prominent; antennal tubercles with a low elevation basally. Ocelli widely separated. Basal segment of rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together. Pronotum longer than wide; anterior lobe unarmed; posterior lobe with lateral angles produced and with short carinae anteriorly. Scutellum as long as wide; postscutellum produced apically. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; internal cell of membrane wider at base than external cell. Segment 3 of abdomen mid-ventrally carinate. Legs slender; tarsi with 1 segment.

Type species, *Analanca gracilis* spec. nov. (Fig. 18).

Colour. Basal segment of antennae piceous with suffused testaceous annulation sub-apically; remaining segments reddish yellow; segment 2 suffused with piceous basally. Head and body testaceous; lateral spines on pronotum piceous; meso- and metapleura suffused with dark brown. Corium brown; venation fuscous; membrane hyaline, pale testaceous; venation stramineous. Femora testaceous strongly suffused with piceous; tibiae and tarsi piceous; tibiae basally narrowly testaceous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae twice as long as pronotum with scutellum. Ocellar interspace a little narrower than vertex; eyes half as wide as vertex. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth with a narrow median longitudinal depression sub-basally; posterior lobe of pronotum rugose; carinae on anterior margin very feeble. Scutellum about as wide as long; disc somewhat depressed; postscutellar spine, short, triangular, acute, oblique. Anterior femora and trochanters with dense short setae on lower surface.

Total length 9.50 mm. Hemelytra 7.50 mm. Greatest pronotal width 1.70 mm. (excluding spines).

2 ♂ (one of which the type), West Java, Buitenzorg, 250 meters, 1919, W. ROEPKE.

Resembles *Lanca plebeia* Miller (1941, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., vol. 18, p. 749), in general habitus. It differs in having the postocular and the constricted part thereof relatively shorter, in having no discal spines on the posterior pronotal lobe and the basal segment of the rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together. The hemelytra in *Analanca gracilis* extend far beyond the apex of the abdomen and the base of the external cell of the membrane is not much shorter than the base of the internal cell. In *Lanca plebeia* the base of the internal cell is twice as

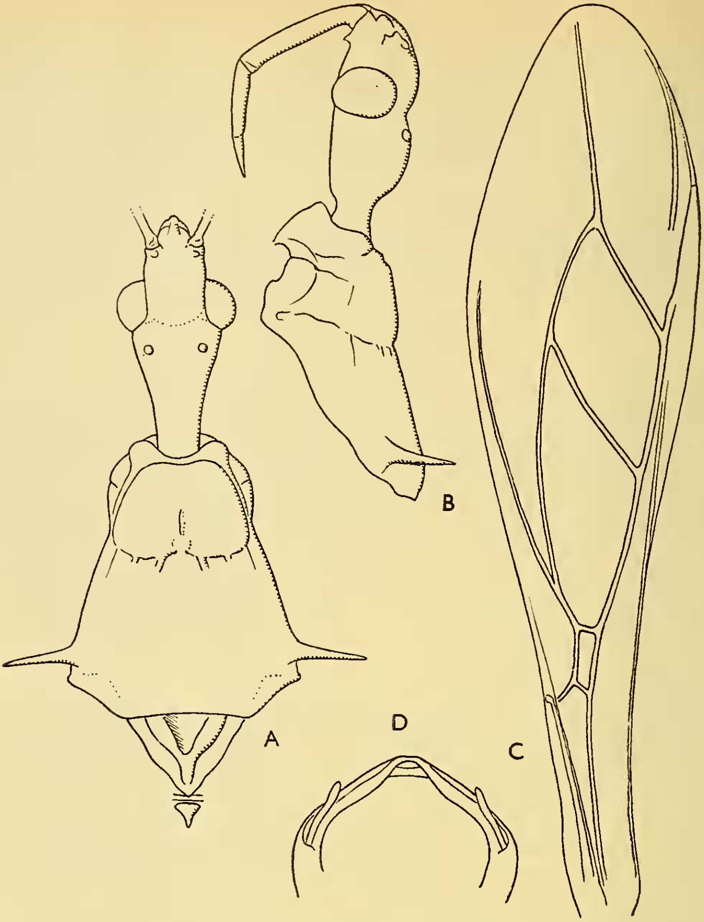

Fig. 18. *Analanca gracilis* gen. nov. spec. nov. A, head, pronotum, scutellum and postscutellum, dorsal view; B, head and pronotum, lateral view; C, hemelytron; D. pygophore, dorsal view

wide. The structure of the hemelytra differs also in that the corium appears to be extended apically towards the apex of the membrane and parallel to the extended portion is a moderately long vein. The lateral angles of the collar in *Lanca plebeia* have a short spine.

I must point out that I am not satisfied that *Lanca plebeia* and *Lanca pertinax* Miller (loc. cit., p. 750), are in the correct genus.

ERRATUM

Am Seite 243, Zeile 16 von oben, anstat „obwohl beide Arten auf manchen Fundorten zusammen vorkommen *G. alpinus*", zu lesen :

„Albanien. Merdita-Munela (Gebirge in Nord-Albanien), Merdita Zebia (ibidem)."